Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1553.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

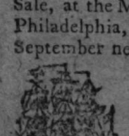
SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.
Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.
Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.
Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.
Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.
Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

UNITED STATES, Pennsylvania District. } ss.

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon,



The Brigantine, called the

MARIA,

With all and singular the tackle, apparel and furniture as they now are; the said Brigantine having been condemned to pay Mariners wages, &c.

WM. NICHOLS, *Marshal.*

Marshal's Office, August 29, 1797.

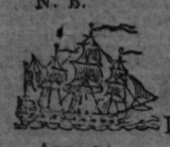
N. B. The Inventory may be seen at my Office

White Havanna Sugar.

1401 boxes } of very superior quality now discharg-
75 hhds. } ing from the ship Hamburgh Packet, at Walnut Street wharf—and for sale by

Philip Nicklin & Co.

N. B.



THE SHIP

Hamburg Packet,

SILAS SWAIN, Master,

For Sale, or Charter.

Aug. 24. eotf

COMMISSIONERS' SALES,

THE Commissioners of the counties of Lycoming and Northumberland, have given notice that they intend to proceed to the sale of lands, for the arrearage of taxes, on the 7th of September next.

☞ The different printers in this city will render an essential service to a great number of individuals by publishing this notice.

Aug. 18.

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in cases
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and silver Watches
Window Glass 10 by 8
Glass Tumblers in cases
Linseed Oil in casks. &c. &c.

George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 3aw

NOTICE.

IF THEDY O'HARA, who some years since kept School at the Nine Bridges, Queen's County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, be living, he is hereby reminded to call on, or write to, the Rev. Ambrose Marshal, near Warwick, Cecil County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, from whom he will receive interesting information.

August 4. mw&f4w

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have disposed of the property assigned to them for the securing the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorsements given by Edward Fox, for the use of the said James Greenleaf; and the holders of such notes, acceptances, and endorsements, are hereby notifyed that the subscribers will settle with them for the amount of their respective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of assignment.

Applications to be made at south-east corner of Dock and Second streets (the Dock-street side), between the hours of eleven and one o'clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1797. d

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797,

Present John Hall, Sec'ry. } of land office
Francis Johnston, R. G. }
Dan. Brodhead, S. G. }

Nicholas Bettinger, *versus* Samuel Cunningham.

In this case the proof of service of notice being insufficient, It is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newspapers weekly, for at least eight weeks to the heirs or assignees of Samuel Cunningham deceased, to atttend the board on the first Monday in November next, to shew cause why a patent should not issue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in question.

(A true Copy.)
JOHN HALL,
Secretary of the Land Office.

Aug. 15. *1aw8w.

The Inhabitants of the District of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be kept at the Constables' office, the north east corner of Front and Almond streets, where the friends of those sick persons who desire to be removed to the City Hospital, are requested to make application—Also, a Hearse will be kept in readiness for the removal of the dead.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B.—The Poor, who wish to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furnished with orders by applying as above. *Aug.* 29.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Chesnut-Street.

Aug. 21. cod4t.

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGGGN almost new, with a frame—and a pair of harness (English collars) has never been used—price 90 Dolls.

A Horse 16 hands high, seven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harness—320.

Enquire No. 331, Market-street.

☞ August 24. diw

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr YOUNG.

August 25.

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.

August 11. d1m. eotf.

Imported in the latest arrivals from Amsterdam and Hamburg, and for sale by

B. & J. BOHLEN,

A large assortment of fine French Cambrics,

Platillas	Russia and Dutch sail cloth
Brittannias	Writing, post, and printing paper
Rouanes	Dutch calf skins
Brown Holland	Prime madder
Checks and stripes	Shell'd Barley
Ticklenburgs	Looking glasses
Oznaburgs	Hollow glass ware
White sheetings	Slates
Diaper	Coffee mills
Brown rolls	Brass kettles
Umbrellas	Scythes and straw knives
Hair ribbons	Toys assorted in boxes
Black and white laces	

Best Holland Gin in pipes
London particular Madeira Wine

July 24. m&thtf

IMPORTED

In the ship America, James Ewing, master, from Hamburgh,

Brown Hollands
White Platillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarse Linens
Tapes
Looking Glasses } in cases.
Glass Tumblers }

FOR SALE BY

George Pennock.

August 14. 3aw

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also, 100 do. of Hyson,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for sale by the subscribers, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson } TEAS
Imperial

April 20. eotf

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale

Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—

For Sale by

John Haworth.

No. 93 south Front street

MRS. GRATTAN

INFORMS her friends, and the public in general, that her house, No. 192, Market-street, will continue open during the sickness.

Board and Lodging in a separate room, TEN DOLLARS, in a double room, EIGHT DOLLARS.

For the convenience of those gentlemen who have not their families in town, Mrs. GRATTAN will receive gentlemen to dine at HALF A DOLLAR a day.

August 29 —1t

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considered as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN, JUN.

Princeton, Aug. 25 29—d1w2awtf

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second-street, a fresh supply of

Genuine Balsam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is considered in England as a *certain cure* for the above complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may also be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No. 61, South Second street, and T. STIFF, 55, New-street, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having observed the happy effect of the medicine, (several cases of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large supply, a part of which he has just received.

August 3. 1aw3w

A Cook wanted.

A WOMAN who understands the business and can bring good recommendations, may find employ and receive generous wages by applying at No. 67, north Seventh-street.

August 15. *3t

Wanted to purchase,

A pair of stout, well broke Horses, young and sound. Enquire at Mr. Oellers' Hotel, Chesnut-street.

Application must be made immediately.

August 12 *3t

Insurance Cmpany of Noorth America.

THE Stockholders in this company are hereby informed, that, pursuant to the fifth clause of their Charter, and at the request of a "Number of Stockholders, who, together, are proprietors of Six Thousand Shares, and upwares," a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 25th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of filling up a vacancy in their Direction; and taking into consideration such Regulations or Bye Laws as may be presented in conformity with the Charter of Incorporation.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 20. w&stS25

The Partnership,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street.

August 7 cod4w

PETER BORGER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he has removed from No. 129, corner of Arch and Fourth, to No. 105 North Front, between Arch and Race streets.

July 27. 2aw4w

Ross & Simson,

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in { Hogsheads, Tierces, and Barrels.

A small parcel of nice cocoa in bags
A few puncheons Jamaica spirits, fourth proof
Superior Teneriffee wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hosiery to be sold by the package
A few hampers best English cheese.

July 27. dtf.

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 3rwmwstf

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,

From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do. }

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

A PERSON OF INGENUITY, lately arrived from Europe, wishes to find here a place in the quality of a Director of a Glass-house, Chrystal of all kinds, having particular means for the construction of the kilns, pots, &c. and possessing likewise the articles used in the Glass houses of England and France, having worked a long while in most of them. Every exertion will be made to render the manufactory deserving of public approbation—He, who wishes to speak to him, will find him at No. 275 Front-street.

August 24 *4t

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses ave the conveniance of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

The Subscriber has for Sale,

A large assortment of India Muslins, coarse and fine
India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Irish Linens and Sheetings, well assorted
A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, cotaining Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Black Pepper of first quality
East India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimstone

Mordecai Lewis.

August 12. 3aw1m

Ceda'r Shingles.

THE subscriber has a quantity of 3 feet Cedar Shingles of a superior quality, for sale at 13 dollars per thousand.

William Hallowell,
No. 193 North Third-street.

July 27. eo12t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chaise, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.

For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the first Survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No, 117, in Race or Sassafras-street, in the City of Philadelphia; at the house of Daniel St. Clair, Esq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of James Chapman, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing Spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by the officers legally authorised to grant such licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection at Philadelphia, 3d August, 1797. } drm

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in cases
Just received, and for Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

Aug. 21. 2awtf

Philadelphia, 15th July, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that separate proposals with sealed covers will be received at my office until the eleventh day of September next, to furnish by contract the following articles for the use of the Army of the United States in the year 1798.

First Contract for

8 Sergeants coats	Dragoons.
2 Musicians, do.	
10 Sergeants vests	
126 Privates coats	
126 Privates vests	
64 Sergeants coats	Artillerists & Engineers.
32 Musicians, do.	
96 Sergeants vests	
192 Woolen overalls	
192 Linen overalls	
936 Privates coats	
936 do. vests	
1872 Woolen overalls	
1872 Linen do.	
144 Sergeants coats	Infantry.
72 Musicians, do.	
216 Sergeants vests	
432 Linen overalls	
432 Woolen do.	
1893 Privates coats	
1892 do. vests	
3784 Woolen overalls	
3784 Linen do.	

1st Contract, for 1288 Sergeants shirts
11816 Privates do.
12600 Socks
2d Contract, for 272 pair leather breeches
3d Contract, for 272 pair boots
4600 pair shoes, No. 1
8000 pair do. No. 2
4th Contract, for 1032 Artillerists and Engineers hats
2108 Infantry do.
136 Dragoon caps

The whole to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia, viz.

One fourth on or before the 15th day of February next.

One fourth on or before the 15th day of April next.

The remaining half on or before the 15th day of June next.

The articles are to be agreeable to such patterns as shall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War.

Payments to be made as soon as the articles shall be delivered, and passed inspection.

TENCH FRANCIS, Purveyor.

eot11thSep.

To Masters and Pilots bringing up Vessels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHereas sundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this state for the preventing pestilential or infectious diseases, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is tho't expedient at this time to publish the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th sections:

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for securing the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every master or captain of any ship or vessel coming from sea (vessels actually employed in the coasting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, shall cause his ship or vessel to be brought to anchor, or otherwise stayed in the stream of the river Delaware, opposite to the Health-Office on State-Island aforesaid, and there to remain until he shall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Resident Physician. And if, previously to obtaining such certificate or bill of health, any master or captain shall suffer his ship or vessel to approach nearer than the said Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or shall land, cause or suffer to be landed, or brought on shore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any person or persons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving such bill of health or certificate, he shall neglect or refuse to deliver the same to the Health-Officer, such master or captain shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or master of every ship or vessel shall send a safe and commodious boat to bring the physician on board, and shall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making such examination, or in case any subsequent examination by the Health Officer or Consulting Physician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the master or captain shall expose or cause to be exposed to the search of the Resident Physician, or of the Health Officer and Consulting Physician (as the case may be) each and every part of the ship or vessel, and shall present to his view each and every person or persons on board thereof, and and shall also true and satisfactory answers make to all such questions as the Resident Physician, &c. at the time of examination shall ask relative to the health of any port or place from which the ship or vessel sailed, or has since touched at—the number of persons on board when the ship or vessel entered on her voyage—the number of persons that have since been landed or taken on board, and when and where respectively—what persons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or shall, at the time of examination, be infected with any pestilential or contagious disease—and what is the present state and condition of the persons on board with respect to their health or diseases. And if any master or captain shall refuse to expose as aforesaid, to the search of any of the officers aforesaid, or if he shall *conceal any sick person, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforesaid in his answers*, such captain or master, for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any person or persons whatsoever (the Resident Physician, &c. excepted) shall go on board any vessel, before the master thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every person so offending, shall pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being absolutely necessary that the foregoing sections should be punctually complied with, the subscriber, in compliance with his duty, must exact a rigorous observance of the same, or else be under the necessity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. d3w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *August* 31.

List of the burials during the existence of the Yellow Fever in 1793, *per* CAREY'S *List.*

Aug. 22	13	Bro't up	811	Bro't up	2888
23	10	*Sept.* 19	57	*Oct.* 16	70
24	17	20	67	17	80
25	12	21	57	18	59
26	17	22	76	19	65
27	12	23	68	20	59
28	22	24	96	21	53
29	24	25	87	22	82
30	20	26	52	23	54
31	17	27	60	24	38
Sept. 1	17	28	51	25	35
2	18	29	57	26	23
3	11	30	63	27	13
4	23	*Oct.* 1	74	28	25
5	20	2	67	29	17
6	24	3	78	30	16
7	18	4	58	31	22
8	42	5	71	*Nov.* 1	13
9	32	6	76	2	21
10	29	7	82	3	15
11	23	8	90	4	15
12	33	9	102	5	14
13	37	10	93	6	11
14	48	11	119	7	15
15	56	12	111	8	8
16	67	13	104	9	6
17	81	14	81		
18	68	15	80		3719
	811		2888		

N. B. The ordinary deaths at the above season of the year in times of usual health, would not have exceeded 10 to 15 per day.

Mrs Whitlock, lately of the New Theatre, has joined a theatric corps at New-York, and made her appearance in the character of Isabella.

Wignell, with his company, are performing in the Circus erected at New-York by Ricketts.

The *Eagle*, (printed at Hanover, New-Hamshire,) after giving an account of the recently mentioned *cat influenza* states that a disease of nearly the same kind has prevailed among the geese in that quarter: the statement follows:

"A disorder something similar to the above, we are sorry to announce, has of late prevailed among the *geese* of this vicinity. During the last week, the mortality has been very alarming. Four or five have sometimes expired in a night. Some appear to have been seized with a delirium, and have seized cattle by the tail, and hung on till they were dragged and kicked to death. Others like the *pillar saints*, of the third and fourth centuries, have, during the night, posted themselves on the pillars and gate-posts, and have actually been found dead there, in the morning. This malady is by some attributed to the noxious quality of the water, especially that of the pump in the college yard, which the geese have been accustomed to frequent. This opinion is probably well founded, as those geese which have not frequented that water are in a very good state of health. A similar distemper prevailed here about a year ago.

What strange diseases have of late broke loose;
Lo! there a kitten dies, and here a goose!

COMMUNICATIONS.

"With *pleasure* we learn, (says the Boston Chronicle) that the Chevalier de Yrujo is expected in town in a few days"—for our cash begins to run very low.

A wretch by the name of Haley, has uttered, in a letter published in the news papers, a number of sentiments which, while they excite abhorrence at the turpitude of the writer, will serve as a useful *clavis Jacobinica*, to those who were loth to credit in their full extent, the current opinions of the malice and blackness of jacobin hearts. His principles are precisely the same as those disseminated by Bache and all the other jacobins; with this difference only, that Haley being illiterate had not the art to disguise, like them, his infernal tenets. Every honest republican, every man who has penetration enough to view jacobinism in its true colours, will find a useful clue to their real designs, in this master-piece of baseness and villainy—and every such man ought carefully to prefere a copy of it. I take pleasure in believing that the writer of the letter alluded to, is not an American.

MR. FENNO,

AS long as the strange and absurd opinions, which at present divide the community, continue to prevail, so long will our capital towns continue to become at times the seats of contagious disorders. While the sectaries of one class of tenets obstinately maintain that the yellow fever whenever it has hitherto appeared in this country, has been indigenous, their opponents as pertinaciously deny that the climate can admit of its becoming so;—each party at the same time strenuously urging an attention to one cause, while to guard against the other is deemed useless and futile.

A course suggests, obviously calculated to meet the opinions and wishes of all: That is, to act upon the conviction that malignant diseases *may* be generated on the spot, and to let the superintendance of the health of the city be committed to persons of this persuasion. At the same time, let the officers appointed to guard against the introduction of infectious diseases from abroad be entrusted to persons who believe that contagion *may* be imported. Simple as this course may seem, the reverse of it has been pursued. If the yellow fever be indigenous to this climate, surely our city, during the present summer, has abounded in filth and nauseous vapours, of every description, in a sufficient degree to have created an universal contagion.

A. B.

LITERARY.

Saint Pierre, in his great work, "*The Studies of Nature*," has made, perhaps, the most valuable accession to the stores of modern philosophy.

Goldsmith has been praised for familiarizing science, and for strewing with flowers what Dr. Johnson denominates "the dusty deserts of barren philosophy." But Goldsmith, without being superior to St. Pierre in eloquence, is less profound, less accurate, less informing.

Of this most intelligent guide, through the walks of nature, an edition of his delectable "*Studies*" has lately been given by Mr. Joseph Nancrede, with a lustrous paper and type, not often witnessed in America. Few books have been more liberally subscribed to; but still, to the *mass* of readers, a useful and pleasing book is almost unknown. On men of letters, an enterprizing bookseller has always his claims; and it may be correctly stated, that those of Mr. Nancrede are peculiar. He has with an adventurous spirit, risqued a large impression of a bulky work, and, exceeding his proposals, without enhancing his demands, furnishes his subscribers with an edition, on English woven, instead of an inferior, and American paper.

Good Books, well printed, with men of science and taste, seem not merely to merit, but to *challenge* encouragement. America has been pronounced indifferent to letters, and studious men have been directed to *Rome* for a *Mæcenas*, rather than to *Boston*. Let the reader and the patron, in this country, refute this ignominious charge, and in the midst of abundance, suffer not the corn to wither on its *stalk*, for lack of watering.

(*Boston Mercury.*

To the Editor of the Aurora,

In answer to the Queries proposed and the observations made by B. F. BACHE respecting the conduct of the British Minister.

Query. "Did not *Mr. Liston draw up* the plan of the expedition against the Louisianas and the Floridas?"

No. *Mr. Liston* never *drew up* or suggested any plan of any expedition whatever.

He listened indeed to the projects of American Speculators. He doubtless put into writing what they suggested in conversation. And if he acted with prudence, he exhibited to the parties concerned a copy of what he had put upon paper, that they might judge whether he had fairly and fully stated their meaning.

But this is surely different from *drawing up the plan* of an expedition. As well might it be alledged of you, Mr. B. F. B. that when you print an account of the debates in the House of Representatives from the notes which you scribble in the Congress Hall, you compose the harangues of the members. Now, though you may attempt to improve and embellish the declamations of the *patriots*, and though you mutilate and misrepresent the sentiments of honest men, it would not be true to say that you actually *draw up* their speeches.

The plan thus proposed to the British minister, put in writing by him, and communicated to his superiors (as he made no difficulty in acknowledging,) regarded the *Floridas, not Louisiana*. The project of an *attack from Canada* was never thought of till it was *drawn up* by the ingenious Knight of the distinguished order.

Q. "Did not Mr. LISTON *take into employ* Captain CHISHOLM and others, *citizens of the United States*, for the purpose of carrying into effect the said plan?".

No. *Mr. Liston* never took, never tho't himself authorized to take, any step, of any nature, for the purpose of carrying the plan into effect. He merely communicated the project to his government.

Q. "Did he not pay the passage of *Chisholm* to England?"

Yes. Having charged *Mr. Chisholm* with dispatches, to which he was to bring back the answer, *Mr. Liston* paid his passage out and no doubt will pay his passage home if it is demanded.*

Q. "Did not he (*Mr. Liston*) recommend (*Chisholm*) to his government?"

No. And the committee are in possession of papers which we believe tend to prove that had such a recommendation been asked it would not have been granted.

Q. "Were not commissions promised to others, *citizens of the United States?*"

No. None were promised either to citizens, or aliens. What hopes may have been entertained by sanguine projectors, or what loose conversation may have taken place among them in their moments of confidential intercourse, is a different question. None of the number it is believed will have the assurance to say that they ever imparted their golden dreams to the British minister; and there would be injustice in rendering him responsible for their extravagance.

Q. "And were not overtures made in behalf of *Mr. Liston* to one person, if not more, *actually in the pay of the United States?*"

Most assuredly not—not by *Mr. Liston's* authority or with his knowledge. If Mr. Bache would mention particulars, and specify names, confutation would be easy. In the mean time the thing appears to approach to a moral impossibility. The promoters of the scheme for attack on the Spanish territory, as proposed to the British minister, seem, seem to have been of the number of those who call themselves the friends of liberty, the assertors of the rights of man, the only genuine lovers of their country; and of course, you know, the worst enemies of British connections. Is it to be supposed then that a British minister *newly arrived* (for *Mr. Liston* had not been eight mouths in the country when this business commenced) would have dared to *make overtures* to men of this description and those too, actually *in the pay of the United States?* You might as soon make me believe that *Mr. Liston* has the custom of thrusting his fist into every hornet's nest he comes near, or that he bounces uninvited into the meetings of the democratic society of Philadelphia.

No, my good man; if any overtures were made *on that occasion*, they were made to *Mr. Liston*, not *by* him. *Now*, indeed, that he has acquired a competent knowledge of the principles and characters of the faction, it would not be surprizing if he assumed more courage and trod more boldly. For my own part I should not stare if I heard that he had made successful advances to the most renowned of their champions, the immaculate *Benjamin Franklin Bache* himself.

Q. "Were not overtures made in behalf of *Mr. Liston* to persons influential among the *Indians?*"

Never with his consent or knowledge.

Q. "And were not the Savages to be employed in the expedition?"

This was proposed and objected to.

Q. "Was not *Chisholm* the bearer of *Mr. Liston's plan?*"

No. *Chisholm* was the bearer of his own plan and that of his associates.

Q. "And did *Mr. Liston* express in his dispatches to his superiors, any *doubts* of the propriety of carrying it into effect *out of respect to the United States* or from motives of *humanity?*"

Yes, he stated these very motives, and expressed his *doubts* so strongly as to induce his superiors to throw aside the plan. This appears from the answer he received from them.

Q. "Were not his doubts entirely confined to the degree of confidence proper to be reposed in *Chisholm*, whom he began to distrust *just before* his departure?"

No. A slight comparison of dates will shew that this could not possibly be the case.—Mr. *Liston's* dispatches, containing the doubts which damned the project, were forwarded in January, whereas Mr. Chisholm's departure (and of course the doubts supposed to have arisen *just before* it) did not take place till the latter end of March or beginning of April.

Q. "When called upon by our government to declare, whether he knew any thing of such an expedition, did not he (Mr. Liston) at first unequivocally *deny* it, then assert that though some such plan had been *proposed to him*, he had *discouraged it?*"

Here it is essential to make a distinction which Mr. Bache is anxious to confound.

Our government mentioned to Mr. Liston, that the Spanish Envoy pretended "an expedition was *preparing on the Lakes* for an attack on the *Spanish Posts* in *Upper Louisiana*."

The British Minister made answer that *he knew of no such preparations, and did not believe they existed.*

He said true. No such preparations were ever made; no such expedition was ever thought of.

At a certain distance of time he is asked to say whether some other expedition had not been in agitation. He answers that another had indeed been proposed, (meaning the projected attack on Florida) but that the idea had not been approved of.

There is in all this nothing of contradiction or inconsistency. It is the plain and simple truth.

And every part of your premises being thus shewn to be groundless or irrelevant, your conclusion of course must fall to the ground.

Your indecent accusation of the Secretary of State, resting as it does on the same baseless fabric, is involved in the equal ruin.

"Mr. Pickering (you say) was *early* acquainted with Mr. Liston's plan. He WELL KNEW its existence before he made any enquiry of the British Minister."

Now it is impossible the Secretary could have any knowledge of a projected expedition *from Canada against Upper Louisiana*, for the plain reason that no such plan ever existed.

And he had no knowledge of the proposed attack on the Floridas till the discovery of Blount's letter: immediately after which he made the enquiry of Mr. Liston, which produced an avowal of the fact under the Minister's own hand.

In all this there is nothing but what is proper, and indeed meritorious. But I feel that I must offend colonel Pickering by stooping to defend him against your calumny.

ALBANY, August 15.

COMMUNICATION.

Various have been the methods adopted by the disaffected to sap the confidence of the people in the Government. They have exerted their influence at home, and their influence abroad. Their nightly cabals, and mid-day associations, have proclaimed the rankling enmity of their hearts towards the administration of our country: affiliated societies, in different parts of the Union, have successively responded to the loud clamours of faction—and commissioned foreign agents have been encouraged to insult the political Guardians of America, and to *appeal to the people*, from the decisions of the constituted authorities.—Ineffectual as have hitherto proved all the Protean arts of the disaffected, and notwithstanding the determination shewn by a great majority of our citizens to continue their confidence in those whom they have elected to the management of their important public concerns, there are yet such who do not despair of being able to render the government odious, by anathematizing its measures, when they are sensible that government will not deign to make itself a party on the occasion. To the list of appellants to the people of America, is now added the name of the ci-devant Plenipo to France, *Citizen* James Monroe. How much longer the *Citizen*, and his intended appeal, will live in the public notice, than those who, with similar modes of procedure, have gone before him, time must determine. A few remarks, however, upon what has already been exhibited by him, may not be deemed amiss.

Citizen Monroe, before he made his application to the Secretary of State, well knew that the Executive would not permit an official explanation of the motives which induced his recal; but the application he conceived would give importance to his intended appeal—as thereby no inconsiderable number among the most numerous class of our citizens, might be led to believe that a consciousness in the *purity* of his intentions induced the step—and also that such would entertain the idea that the reasons which influenced the administration to decline the discussion, arose from a conviction that well founded causes for a recal did not exist. But the true reasons for not engaging in the discussion with *Citizen* Monroe, are assigned in the letter of the Secretary of State, to the *Citizen*, dated the 24th ult. an attentive re-perusal of it is recommended. The administration would be finely employed, to be sure, in disputing incessantly with recalled ministers, suspended agents, and various dismissed public officers.

The motives which influenced President WASHINGTON to recal *Citizen* Monroe from his embassy, were undoubtedly weighty; and, that the measure was requisite and proper, few will doubt who confide in the rectitude and propriety which is attached to the character of that great and good man. Indeed, that the Secretary of State has touched the "*gall'd horse*," in his letter assigning many reasons which might induce the recal of a minister, is fully evident from the *evincing* of the mortified "*patriots*" and when the great *appeal to the people* shall be made public, there is little room to doubt but that the *Citizen* will find an ample detail of the reasons for his dismission, which proofs exhibited that those reasons have a better basis than the information of "*spies and informers*."

While the French Directory *were yet warm* with their orders for capturing American vessels, and plundering the property of our citizens, how *dear* Mr. Monroe was to their hearts is manifested in the speech of Barras, a speech which even made some of the *Gallio-American* members of Congress cry out, shame! *Citizen* Freeman, from Massachusetts, said the speech of Barras was "more like childish gasconade than any thing else." But the Frenchman was loth to part with *Citizen* Monroe; he expressed to him that, notwithstanding the reprehensible conduct of the American government, in their minister was found a *good fellow*; this is the meaning of his expression. Would Mr. Monroe have received, as a compliment, an address which criminated the government whose agent he was, if his heart had not beat in unison with the heart of Barras? and is it possible the government could have confidence in in agent when that agent, with all the *sang froid* of a Frenchman, could hear abuse levelled at its measures, and, with *chapeau* in hand, bow assent to the censures expressed? Will it be said that this last mentioned circumstance was not known antecedent to the recal? Let it be considered a criterion whereby to judge of the previous conduct of the minister during the course of his mission. The fraternal sentiments of Barras were not delivered as merely *complimentary*—they came from the heart—and doubtless reached the heart. "*If such things were done in the green tree, what were done in the dry?*"

Citizen Monroe thinks the circumstances connected with his appointment, important—he "says but little on the subject at present"—but from them a text is to be taken, and comments to follow, which will develope "*the whole policy of administration in his mission and recal.*"—Important as the *Citizen* considers it, the substance of that *policy* it is now perhaps not difficult to state.—Reiterated were the clamours of the "*patriots*," for a man of *their cast* to be sent on an embassy to France—they urged that however much they were opposed to the generality of the measures of government, yet that they were lovers of their country equally with those who gave a tone to the measures of administration—nor could it be supposed but that "one from among them," would be as tenacious in support of the interests of America, *abroad*, as would any character whatever. Besides, said they, our situation relative to France is such, that sending a man of the political principles we mention, will shew a desire for conciliation and harmony, which, otherwise, *it may be thought* is not manifested. "In an evil hour," the President paid too much attention to such suggestions—and was led to believe that good might result from the appointment: from the class of "*exclusive patriots*" Citizen Monroe was selected, and the Senate sanctioned the nomination. It is known that the President and Senate have deeply regretted that the appointment was made; but made it was: "who is there that liveth and *sinneth* not?" The mandate, however, which said, RETURN, it may be hoped was not issued too late.

The conduct of the Jacobins should operate as a warning to the present and succeeding administrations. In almost all instances have they shewn that where confidence has been placed in them, that confidence has been abused. They are inveterate—and, in too many instances, incorrigible—they will not leave scarcely any thing unessayed to effect their views. They have spouted much about their *patriotism*—but what have been the fruits of this self-assumed, prostituted appellation? what, but machinations against our government, not only in a foreign country, but also in the bosom of America—what, but the organization of seditious clubs—plots and conspiracies—and open insurrection against the laws?

However near we may have been to the brink of a war "with our *ancient and deserving ally*," Citizen Monroe must be fully sensible that the people have to thank, in no inconsiderable degree, his fellow labourers, his *patriotic* compeers, for the disagreeable dilemma in which the country has been placed: had their plans taken effect—had their policy been adopted, we should probably, long ere this, have been involved in foreign and domestic war. But thanks to better fortune, and to the guardian genius of America, our government has hitherto withstood the assaults of its open and secret enemies, and well grounded hopes may be indulged that our political barque will yet ride out the storm, and be safely moored in the harbour of peace and prosperity.

AUGUSTA, August 3.

When the votes of the senate were taken for William Blount's expulsion from a seat in that house, the only negative was the hon. Mr. Tazewell, vice-president at the feast given to cititizen Monroe.

The conduct of William Blount will not perhaps appear so very singular to our readers, if they will draw their attention to *some things* in which they may feel themselves more immediately interested. It has been hinted (and we have really no authority to discountenance the idea) that Jackson's sole intention in his remonstrance of February to congress, was to endeavor to effect an alienation of this state from the federal compact. The language of the remonstrance itself (without having recourse to collateral evidences) would have sufficiently warranted an idea of the kind. Whatever predilection that father of discord and anarchy may have discovered towards "our sister republic," we cannot think he would have had firmness enough to offer Georgia as a booty to the general plunder:—No!—Jackson may cajole and intrigue with the unwary and uninformed—he may bribe a set of rascals to swear things that never have had existence—he may elect from the state legislature private committees (or tribunals, if you will) to pass votes of censure on public officers who have discharged their trust with integrity—he may publish strings of arguments and certificates in support of his own patriotism and heroic actions—he may get beastly drunk with the rabble of Savannah for the sake of voting, bullying and fighting for him at elections—In short, he may do a number of other things of equally as little moment:—But surely he would not offer to make poor Georgia (alas! too poor and contemptible to be under the sole jurisdiction of one trifling dirty mortal) a member of the French republic!—but—*Nihil tam firmum est cui periculum non sit, etiam ab invalido.*

If Mr. M'Millan thinks the following piece worthy a place in his paper, he will oblige the writer by its insertion.

IT has been made a question, whether, in any nation, a republican form of government can be long preserved: Many learned and ingenious men have adopted the negative of this question, and in support of their opinion, reason from past experience and the tendency of human nature. This is a subject on which, perhaps, certainty will never be obtained. There are some principles established, without which no people can be free, and which, if they universally and purely prevailed, would support, forever, a republican government. The degeneracy and corruption, however, of human nature is such, that it is vain to hope they will ever exist in their proper purity.

The foundation of a republic is virtue. This virtue has been accurately defined, to be the preference of public to individual interest; and connected with it the love of the democracy itself, as the form of government best calculated to promote this end. Public virtue cannot exist without the aids of morality and religion. Justice, temperance, frugality, and all the other virtues are ultimately connected with it. Self-love is a strong and overbearing principle. It must be restrained and regulated by the influence of religion, or it would defeat the end for which it was intended. It would destroy the happiness of the individual, and interfere with the reasonable self-love of others. Justice, temperance and frugality would be trampled under foot.

A question more limited than the former has of late been agitated, and on which we may hope to arrive at some degree of certainty. It is whether the French nation can support a republican government? Previously to entering directly on the subject, it may be proper to make one or two more observations on the foundation of a republic. Mr. Hume very justly observes that any degree of true or regular liberty requires such improvement in knowledge and morals, as can only be the result of reflection and experience, and must grow to perfection during several ages of settled and established government.

Examining the French people by the principles laid down, we shall find them incapable not only of supporting a republic, but almost wholly unfit for any degree of liberty. The enthusiasm of that nation, during the present revolution, has been attributed to a disinterested love of a free government. This is a false construction. Had Louis been dethroned to make way for a favored usurper to the crown, the French nation would have acted the same part.—Those turbulent passions by which they are characterised, when once let loose, may be turned into any channel. They may very properly be compared to a vast quantity of confined water, which, at whatever part of the enclosure it breaks through, rushes out with equal impetuosity. But we are not obliged to reason, only from the nature of the case. There are many facts which would prove the French people to be utterly destitute of disinterested patriotism. Let us attend but for a moment to the definition of public virtue, and compare with it the desertion of 15,000 of the army of the Rhine in one day. In their armies, it is said, public virtue exists in its purity—their soldiers are actuated by the purest principles of republicanism. How does this assertion correspond to the fact just stated?—No! they fought at first from the enthusiastic ardor of a heated brain. They have continued to do it from habit, from a love of conquest, and a desire which victory naturally inspires. But in adversity, which is the time to try men's souls, they fail. If such be the disposition of the armies, what is the internal state of the French people? Every vice that can disgrace human nature, every brutal passion has there unbounded sway. The people seem more like demons let loose from hell, to devour themselves and men, than as the votaries of virtuous liberty. This is not a strained representation. Imagination cannot conceive the degree of degeneracy which prevails—and is not this state of manners perfectly natural? Could any thing else be expected from the passions of a Frenchman let loose, after so many years of slavery, especially when such degeneracy and corruption prevailed before? A people whose manners are like theirs can never support a free government; they are utterly destitute of every necessary qualification. They have no virtue, no knowledge, and what is worse, they seem studiously to avoid both. Were it made a question, whether the present government of the United States can long exist, there might be, even with respect to them, a doubt of their qualifications. But France never can be free. Perhaps, after infinite miseries and calamities, they will be obliged to seek that happiness from a master which, left to themselves, they vainly endeavored to obtain. A French soil is too luxuriant for the tree of liberty. It requires a moderate soil and constant cultivation.

If France ever becomes free, it will be after the country has been filled with blood—after the passions have become moderated by constant action—and after knowledge and virtue have resulted from a most dreadful experience—or it will be when some mighty legislature regulates the passions and changes their nature. The former is impossible—the latter can be effected, only in a long course of ages by the influence of absolute power.

AMERICANUS.

July 14, 1997.

THE SALE OF NOTES,

Advertised for the first of September is postponed until further notice.

John Conzely, Auctioneer.

Aug. 30. 3t

Notice.

SAMUEL RICHARDET,

BEGS leave to inform the Merchants and his friends, that he will shut up the City Tavern and Exchange on Thursday next, during the prevailing disorder; the great body of merchants having left frequenting the same for some days.

Aug. 30. d2t

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* It is even probable that the Minister may think it right to defray Chisholm's expences while in England. But if so, when we consider the difficulties and delays that occur in the transaction of public business in old and corrupted countries, and the consequent probable protraction of his stay in London, we trust that the poor man's allowance will be more liberal than Mr. B. F. Bache seems inclined to suppose it. (*twenty pounds.*)

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
August 28.

A number of members sufficient to constitute a quorum met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion ordered, that Dr. Leib be a committee to inform the senate, that the house being met, are ready to proceed to business.

On motion ordered, that Messrs. Leib, Evans and Lucas be a committee, to join a committee of the senate, to wait on the governor, to know at what time it will be most convenient to him to make his communications to the general assembly.

The committee appointed to inform the senate that the house are ready to proceed to business, reported that they had performed that service.

The clerk of the senate presented the following extract from the journals of the senate.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed, to join a committee of the house of representatives, to wait on the governor, to know at what time it will be convenient to him to make his communications to the general assembly, and

Ordered, that Messrs. J. Wheeler, Hamilton and Chapman be a committee for that purpose.

The committee appointed to unite with a committee of the senate, to wait on the governor, reported that they had performed that service, and received for answer that the governor would meet both houses of the legislature in the senate chamber, to morrow-morning at 11 o'clock.

Adjourned.

August 29.

The house met pursuant to adjourment.

On motion of Dr. Leib, seconded by Mr. Leonard,

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to report a bill making appropriation of dollars, to be applied towards the relief of the indigent sufferers from the present prevailing malignant fever.

Ordered, that Messrs. Gurney, Leib, Evans, Smilie, and Smith, be a committee for the purpose expressed in the said resolution.

A petition from Thomas Ruston, stating that he is confined in the jail of this city for debt, and praying for liberation, was read.

Mr. Morgan, a committee from the senate, informed the house, that the senate were ready to receive the house of representatives in the senate chamber, to hear the governor's communications.

The house attended in the senate chamber to hear the communications.

Having returned,

A message from the governor was presented by the secretary of the commonwealth, informing the house that he negatived the bill for regulating the general election throughout the commonwealth; the reasons of his veto accompanied the message.

The clerk of the senate presented the following extract from their journals.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to join a committee of the house of representatives, if that house think proper to appoint such committee, to consider and report, whether it will be adviseable to continue the session of the general assembly, under the present circumstances of alarm, respecting the existence of a malignant and contagious fever in some parts of this city and suburbs, and

Ordered, that Messrs. J. Wheelen, Coats and Brandon, be a committee for the said purpose.

The clerk of the senate presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the general assembly will this day adjourn *sine die*.

On motion of Mr. Evans, seconded by Mr. Smilie,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with the committee of the senate upon the subject of the adjournment of the legislature.

Ordered, That Messrs. Frazer, Boude, Baliot, Hoge, and Logan, be a committee for the purpose.

On motion of Mr. Evans, seconded by Mr. Leib,

Ordered, that Messrs. Ball, Evans, Leib, Rea, and Smilie, be a committee to take into consideration the governor's speech to the legislature, and report to the house an arrangement of the sundry matters therein contained.

The committee appointed to confer with the committee of the senate, upon the subject of adjournment, made report as follows:

That they have had the conference directed, which resulted in an agreement to recommend to the respective houses the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, that the general assembly will this day adjourn *sine die*.

And on motion, and by special order, the same was read the second time, and on the question—will the house agree to the same?—it was determined in the affirmative.

The committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill, entitled "An act to provide for alleviating the distresses of the citizens of Philadelphia and the suburbs thereof, during the continuance of the existing malignant and contagious disease," and on motion,

Ordered, that the bill be read by special order a second time.

A motion was made by Dr. Leib, seconded by Mr. Gurney, to fill the blank with 20,0 0 dollars, which was, after some debate, withdrawn, and the blank was filled with 10,000 dollars.

The bill was agreed to, and ordered to be transcribed for a third reading.

The committee appointed on the governor's speech, made report, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill making an appropriation for the relief of the suffering citizens of the city and suburbs, was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned to half past three o'clock.

P. M.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

The secretary of the commonwealth presented a message from the governor, accompanied by sundry documents referred to in his speech.

The clerk of the senate presented the bill making appropriation for the relief of the suffering citizens, which the senate passed without an amendment; he presented, likewise, a resolution, which the senate had agreed to, for the distribution of the laws of the United States.

Thanks were returned to the speaker, and the house adjourned *sine die*.

Foreign Intelligence.

HAGUE, July 4.

Every thing is in motion here, in order to forward the embarkation of the troops destined for our naval expedition. A portion of them will be embarked this day. General Daundels set out last night from here for the Texel. Besides the 20 battalions of the Batavian infantry, twelve squadrons of cavalry will be embarked. These troops have been reinforced with 2000 Austrian deserters, who arrived from Lille, and were granted to us by France. The major general Van Zuylen Boekop, and and Guerike (the latter is a German, who has assisted at different expeditions in the West-Indies) set off from here this day, to superintend the embarkation of their respective brigades.

The commandant of our garrison with 100 men of the 1st regiment of cavalry will go on board, which several other officers will do as volunteers. The fleet will set sail with the first fair wind, and admiral de Winter has orders to attack admiral Duncan wherever he shall meet him. It is however asserted, that the expedition was destined neither against England, nor against Scotland, nor against Ireland, and were should so many troops be sent to?

It is certain that not a single man of the French troops has been embarked on board the transports; but the whole corps consist of troops of the Batavian republic.

THORN, (South Prussia) July 8.

It is confirmed that the affair concerning Poland is now settled between the three partitioning powers; there is consequently not the least prospect that this state (Poland) should be re-established. For all the Russian ministers at foreign courts, have received orders from the cabinet of Petersburgh to make the necessary notifications to the different powers which gives sufficient evidence that the fate of Poland is decidedly settled. These notifications contain 6 notes. The 1st is a declaration dated St. Petersburgh, June 3, '95, and signed by the Russian vice-chancellor Osterman, the counts Beskorodko and Marcoff, which contains the agreement between her majesty the empress of Russia, the Roman emperor and the king of Prussia to divide Poland amongst themselves. In this note the boundaries of the respective portions of the empress of Russia, and the emperor of Germany are fixed, and the guarantee of the king of Prussia is required, on condition of which the remaining portion is allotted and guaranteed to the Prussian monarch. The 2d note signed by the above three members of the Russian cabinet, and by count Tauenzien on the part of Prussia, containing a declaration dated at St. Petersburgh, Oct. 24, '95 which establishes the boundaries of the Prussian portion of Poland, and the guarantee of the respective acquisitions of both powers. The 7th article of this note says: "If, through hatred excited by the present treaty of partition and its results, one of the three contracting powers should be attacked by another state, then shall the two others join the first, and support him with all their forces, and all their resources, until the entire cessation of such an attack." The 3d note signed at Petersburgh on the 26th January, 1797, by count Osterman, count Besborodko and prince Kurackin on one side, and by count Tauenzien on the other, recites the measures taken for discharging the national debt of the ex-kingdom of Poland, and those of ex-king Stanislaus Augustus. By the 6th article, the contracting powers grant an annual pension of 200,000 ducats, to the latter; by the 7th art. the free and entire enjoyment of all his private property and estates, is secured to him. The 4th contains the act of resignation of the ex-king Stanslaus, dated Grodno, Nov. 25, '95 and signed by the king and his cabinet secretary, prince Kosielsk Puyna. The 5th contains the corresponding declaration of the three concerned Courts wherein they make known to the different powers of Europe, the division of Poland and its incorporation with their respective monarchies, and their new titles they have respectively assumely, in consequence of the new acquisitions, &c. The 6th note fixes the boundaries of the palatinate of Cracow, as agreed on by the courts of Vienna and Berlin, and sanctioned by the late empress.

VIENNA, July 5.

On Monday nine waggons loaded with money, set off under a strong escort *for Italy*.

NURENBERG, July 7.

Early yesterday morning, the Prussians being previously reinforced with 400 men, and two pieces of cannon from Anspach, advanced against the Casrene of St. John, and took the same without firing a gun, as they had secured all the avenues before the opening of the city gates, and suffered nobody to pass, until they had taken possession of the Casrene. The garrison having no succours to expect out of the city, surrendered, and were suffered to march out, without being made prisoners, but obliged to give up their arms to the Prussians. The latter captured in the same manner the Bear-Fort.

The Prussians do not intend to occupy those posts, but they will not suffer any foreign (Imperial) troops there, since the above fortifications and barracks are situated in the territory which his Prussian majesty claims as belonging of right to him.

PYRMONT, July 12.

His Majesty, the king of Prussia, is still here, and it appears, that the use of this bath is beneficial to his health.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, *August* 31.

PRICES OF STOCKS,
Philadelphia, 11th Aug. 1797.

6 per Cent.	10/8	
3 per Cent.	10/4	
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/4	
BANK United States,	17	per ct. advance.
—— Pennsylvania,	20	do.
—— North America,	46	do.
Insurance Co. N. A. shares	40	do.
—— Pennsylvania, par		

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days	par
—— at 60 days	65
—— at 90 days	62
Amsterdam, per guilder	40
—— 90 days	42

Further particulars of the damage occasioned by the heavy rains of last week.

It is agreed to have been the heaviest fall of rain almost ever remembered in this neighbourhood—carrying away the mill-dam of John Shoemaker, near the Old York road, and entirely sweeping away the bridge on the said road, just below his mill, —washing the creek to such a depth at the usual place of fording, as to render a passage impracticable without going a considerable distance down the creek. It also threw down the mill-dam of col. Miles's slitting mill, and destroyed the bridge near his seat, besides other considerable damage. These losses are, however, trifling, in comparison with that of Oliver Wilson and wife, who to their great affliction, have been bereft of an only son, an active and promising lad about 14 years of age: he was the morning after the rain, assisting in collecting the rails, and to replace the fence carried away by the flood; in doing which getting his clothes wet, he was desired to go to the house to get some dry ones, with which it was thought he had complied; but at noon the family were much alarmed on his being missing:—a diligent search through the neighbourhood now took place, but no discovery made till about sun-down, when, to the inexpressible grief of his parents, his body was found in a deep hole just below the new stone bridge, (on the old York road above Miles Town) which sustained considerable damage by the foundation being undermined and part of the arch fallen in. It is supposed the unfortunate lad never rose, as his body was found under a rock in the cavity: this is the more probable, as two men were working at a small distance on the other side the bridge, and within hearing, without the least knowledge of this awful event. His remains were interred in Friends' burying ground, at Abington, on the 28th inst. attended by a very numerous body of friends and weeping relatives.

On Saturday last, the frigate *United States* was hove down at Smith's wharf, for the purpose of replacing the lower rudder brace, and part of the false keel, which were carried away when the ship went off the stocks: This operation was performed, and the ship righted without any accident occurring. She is to be anchored in the cove, where the rigging, &c. will be completed with the greatest expedition.—The marines are nearly all enlisted, and from the number of seamen that offer, it is supposed that her complement could be made up in two weeks.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.

Admitted since last report, from 30th to 31st, morning:—

John Corris, Mr. Bassett's, Penn-street
James Sampson, Mr. Furlow's, Mead-alley
Patrick M'Dowell, Richard Smith's, Second-street
Barbara, Susanna, } 2 Negro girls belonging to Mr. M'Cleod, South Water-street
Lydia M'Kenzie, Mr. Gillon's, South, near Front-street.

DISCHARGED.

Nicholas Doyle,	admitted 21st
Mary Cape,	26th
Kitty Steward,	29th
Hugh M'Dowel,	22d
Joshua Bartley,	21st

DIED—NONE.

Remaining last report	19
Admitted	6
	25
Discharged	5
Remain in hospital	20
Convalescents 5	
Sick 15	

Three of which are doubtful cases, and one likely to die.

STEPHEN GERARD,
CALEB LOWNES,
JOHN CONNELLY.

August 31st.

We are happy in being able to inform our readers, that there is but one person ill of the prevailing fever at Kensington—He is a member of the late Mr. Bowers' family, from whose house the disease, as yet, has not been propagated in a single instance.

We are informed that the health-office in Southwark is shut up, it being found an useless institution, owing to the general health of the inhabitants, and the total absence of the contagious disease from that quarter.

Total of all the burials in the several graveyards of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the books kept by clergymen, sextons, &c.

For the last 24 hours—8 adults, 6 children.
August 30,

MR. FENNO,

Since the Board of Health have assigned "the difference amongst the Medical Faculty as the reason for discontinuing their daily reports." I request permission through the medium of your paper to assure the public that no difference of opinion does or has existed sufficient to justify such a measure; a measure that will, if not remedied, involve the inhabitants of this City in a state of uncertainty and suspense, and by lulling to a fatal security give opportunity to the treacherous foe to plant his banners in the center of our city,

Greater harmony or concurrence in opinion never existed among the Physicians whose situations have afforded them opportunities of seeing the disease in its different stages, than has and does exist at present.

If the Board of Health has not received regular returns from those physicians most engaged in practice, the fault is with themselves, for neglecting or omitting to appoint a person to call on those Physicians at regular and stated hours for them. It could not surely be expected that Physicians hurried and fatigued with business should travel more than a mile unsheltered from the burning rays of a Meridian Sun to deliver in a sick roll when it was the business as well as the duty of the Board to send for it.

That the citizens may be able to judge how far there has been occasion for their alarm, and that they may no longer be misled by the ignorant, the deluded or the designing, I earnestly request you to publish the enclosed list, which contains the names of all the persons, with a contagious fever, that have come under my notice or that of my medical acquaintance on whose communications I can rely, since the 25th of July, to the present evening August 30th.

The names of those who have died are included in brackets, and those that were affected with black vomitting have an asterisk prefixed.

I expect to be able to furnish you to-morrow or next day with the cases that have occurred since the 25th inst. And if you will undertake to publish these, I will endeavour to furnish you with all the cases that occur from day to day in the Southern quarter of the city.

I have at this time under my care, fifteen cases of contagious fever—seven of which are dangerously ill—eight in a favourable way—two died to day, and two were sent to the Hospital.

I am, with sentiments of sincere respect,
Your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM CURRIE.

Wednesday evening, August 30.

P. S. I have just been informed by a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, that the Committee has said, the Board of Health intend to invite the citizens to return from the country, and that Dr. Shippen who left the City to day asserted just before he went off, that there is no contagious disease in the City, but was a mere South Sea bubble.

It is also reported that a similar opinion has been delivered to the Board of Health, by Messrs. Girard and Lownes. I would fain hope for the sake of my fellow citizens, as well as for the sake of the understandings of those gentlemen, they have not committed such an error, for none but men insane can possibly resist the torrent of evidence to the contrary.

A List of the names of all the persons affected with Yellow Fever, since the 25th of July, to the 25th of August.

July

25th James Mulford, pilot of the Arethusa.
27th (Mr. Latimer's man).
29th G. Latimer, Esq. Pine below Penn-street.
Nicholas Major, mate of the brig Iris, Russel's wharf.
*(James Flood) cook do.
Samuel Saunders, Lloyd's store, near Walnut-street.
30th Two more of the crew of the brig Iris.
&31st One do. same crew.
(Mrs. Smith) Penn, half a square below Pine-street.

August

1st (Mr. N. Lewis) store above Pine-street.
Capt. Holland's boy, on board the ship Thomas, Russel's wharf.
James Train, Mr. Russel's clerk.
*(Mr. Hall) clerk in Mr. Nixon's store, above Pine-street.
3d John Larchum, back of Smith's store, Pine near Penn-street.
(Mr. Smith's brother) Pine, near Penn-street.
(2 women, 1 died) at Mr. Latimer's.
*(Mr. Senate) mate of a vessel from St. Thomas's.
Mr. M'Elwee, Second, below Plumb-street.
6th (Larchum's child).
Arthur Mullen, corner of Front and Pine-street.
(Wildes) corner of Front and Pine-streets.
(Mrs. Ferguson) below Pine in Front-street.
7th Mrs. R. Lewis, Second, below South-street.
*(Mrs. Bell) Germyn-street.
*(Jenny at Plankinhorne's) Penn, below Pine-street.
(Richard P. Smith) Penn, near South-street.
8th (Mr. James Campbell) Pine and Front-streets.
(Mr. Conrad's boy) Catharine and Front-streets.
10th Mr. J. Russel's girl, Penn, below Pine-street.
Daniel Shute, Penn, near South-street.
Mr. Tatem, Union, above Third-street.
James Lloyd, Union-street.
Portugueze sailor, Penn, below South street.
Mr. M'Clure, Front, near Lombard-street,
(Mr. Mease's girl) Front, above Pine-street.
French gentleman, Penn, near Lombard-street.
14th Mr. Brown, Pine and Front-streets.
Housekeeper, do.
Robert Wharton, Esq. Third, above Union-street.
Mr. Bridges's son, Front, below Lombard-street.
Capt. Brevor, Pine-street wharf, on ship board.
*(John Read) schooner along side the ship Hind.
Mr. Lalor, Water, above Spruce-street.
Mr. Ledum, Southwark.
Edward Hughes, Catharine-street.
Mr. Robeson's clerk, near Spruce-Street.
*(William Pinkerton) Front, above Spruce-street.
14th Capt. Egger, Almond Street.
*(James M'Intosh, Mead Alley.
John Flower, Water and Almond.
15th Thomas Smith,
Richard Ferguson, both in Penn, below Pine Street.
John Davis, 2d below Pine Street.
Robert Tittermary, Almond Street.
(Mr. Latimer's woman's daughter,) Param's Alley, Southwark.
Mr. Morris,
Capt. Williamson, Front near South street.
Mrs. Mc. Clure, Penn near South st.
Mr. Marshal's girl, front near Lombard Street.
Mr. Mitchell, Water above Pine st.
Allen Appowen, Full 's alley.
Mr. Tatem's brother, Union street.
a6th. Thos. Cuthbert's son, 2d near South street.
(Anthony's do. Penn, near Lombard street.
James Hood, do.
Capt. Glenn's child, Almond near Second street.
Mr. James Ferguson, Penn street.
Miss Betsey Maris, Penn stteet.
17th Mrs. Miller, Penn Street.
Dr. Boyes, Front near South street.
Thomas Stewart, Front near South street.
18th Capt. Flemmingson, Catharine near 3d street.
Thomas Larkam, Front near Almond street.
19th. Messrs. Eaton and Johnson.
Capt. Boyes, Front Street.
John Ferguson, Penn street.
20th Mr. Ferguson's two servants, Penn street.
*(2 servants at Mr. M'Clures)
Polly Rice, Almond stteet.
21st Nancy Rice, do.
Miss B. Dolby, Penn street.
Mrs. Tillis's black girl, do.
Mr. Caleb Ash, Christian street.
James Woods, Lombard near sixth street.
Mr. Willis, Walnut near Front street.
22d Mrs. Tatem, Penn Street.
Allen Brown, Almond and second Streets.
—— Eckhart, Catharine street.
(two persons in Mr. Boyson's,) Second below Pine street.
Mr. M'Phale, and son, and Mr. Davidson, 2d above Union.
2 more servants at M'Clures.
Strangers, in Bringhurst's alley and Union street.
Mrs. Warren, Lombard and Penn street.
Mr. Naper's boy.
Nancy Black near North's stables.
(Samuel, at Mr. North's)
Nicholson, Plumb street.
23d *(David Bowen,) Spruce near 2d Street.
(Mr. Miller,) Penn street.
24th Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Cummins and son, near Penn street.
*(Mrs. Bentley)
(her Son) and daughter, South street.
Mr. Ferguson's man, Plumb street.
25th William Cummins.

The cases which have occurred since the 25th, I purpose furnishing to-morrow or next day.

According to the accounts brought by the mail of this day, the alarm respecting the fever at Providence, has subsided.

"*A Native American*," to-morrow.

By this day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, August 28.

Wind, weather and tide permitting, the United States' frigate CONSTELLATION will be launched on *Thursday*, the 7th of September next ensuing, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

DAVID STODDER.

Navy Yard, Aug. 28.

NORFOLK, August 24.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Barney *to his friend in this town, dated Medusa, at Sea, August 21st*, 1797.

"After seven months blockade by the enemy, I have at length escaped *their* vigilance. The moment they reduced the number of their ships to watch my movements (from *twelve*, eight, six, and until within these few days, five ships to *two*—that is one ship of the line and a frigate) I was determined to push out with my two frigates, which I did yesterday, although I saw them both to the southward of me; the winds were light, but we have lost sight of them in the night. So ends a blockade which has cost the enemy upwards of 800,000 dollars, and has been of no real injury to France. I hope soon to give you a good account of ourselves; and was I on equal terms with them in point of force, they should have little to boast of."

Red Port Wine.

Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks; 60 cwt. Cork, for sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

July 21. 5

Juſt publiſhed,

And to be ſold at the Bookſtores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-ſtreet; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet, and W. Young, corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets,

An accurate Syſtem of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,

1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, conciſe, and eaſy manner.
2. The extraction of the ſquare root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to caſt up the contents of lands.
5. Field ſurveying.

The whole being performed without the uſe of ſcale and compaſſes, on a table of logarithms. In which is given ſome account of the variation of the needle, and the cauſes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.

Auguſt 1. 2aw2w

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act paſſed by the Legiſlature of the ſtate of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the ſaid directors or any two of them ſhall and may require any ſum or ſums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be neceſſary for carrying on the building of ſaid bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it ſhall and may be lawful for the directors to ſue for and recover in the name of the company ſuch unpaid requiſition, with all coſts and charges incidental thereto, and legal intereſt thereon from the time the ſame ſhould have been paid: And the neglect or refuſal to pay any ſuch requiſition after public notice ſhall have been given at leaſt for three months in all the newſpapers herein before enumerated, ſhall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the ſhare or ſhares ſo neglected or refuſed to be paid to the uſe and benefit of the company." mation of ſuch of the ſtockholders as have not complied with the requiſitions heretofore made —they are as follow: On the 1ſt November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1ſt September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1ſt November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertiſement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect againſt all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treaſurer.

Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 1aw3m

Juſt Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, conſiſting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and mace
For ſale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-ſtreet.

may 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING buſied for ſome time paſt in preparations for removing into his preſent houſe, has been under the neceſſity of poſtponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his ſpring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for ſale, on terms that he truſts will entitle him to the like prefreence he has experienced for ſeveral years paſt.

Catalogues, combining the moſt varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commiſſioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN purſuance of an ordinance from the ſelect and common councils, paſſed the 22d day of May laſt, appointing the city commiſſioners, and preſcribing their duties, ſection 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five diſtricts, each to be under the ſuperintendance of one of the city commiſſioners, who is to be individually reſponſible for the cleanlineſs of the ſame, and are as follow.

Diſtrict No. 1. From the ſouth ſide of Cedar-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet, under the ſuperintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, under the ſuperintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north ſide of Walnut to the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet, under the ſuperintendence of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of High-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Mulberry ſtreet, under the ſuperintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet to the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, under the ſuperintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-ſtreet to be in common.

☞ A ſtated meeting of the city commiſſioners is held at the Old Court Houſe, in High-ſtreet, every Tueſday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. co1m

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In purſuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commiſſioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the ſaid City Commiſſioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horſes.

In Vine-ſtreet, eaſtward of Front-ſtreet, on both ſides.

Saſſafras, High, Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, eaſtward of Front-ſtreet, on the north ſide only.

Mulberry-ſtreet, ſouth ſide from Front to Third-ſtreet.

Front-ſtreet, eaſt ſide from Vine-ſtreet to Elfrith's alley.

Front-ſtreet, from oppoſite to Black Horſe alley to Hamilton's ſtores, eaſt ſide.

Water-ſtreet, weſt ſide from the north end of Stomper's or Moore's ſtores to Pine-ſtreet.

Penn-ſtreet from Pine to Cedar-ſtreet, weſt ſide.

Drawbridge, north ſide, eaſt of Front-ſtreet.

Spruce, Pine and South ſtreets, eaſt of Front ſtreet, ſouth ſide.

Dock-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the flag ſtone croſſings, eaſt ſide, oppoſite George Orkley's.

Second-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Vine ſtreets, weſt ſide.

Fifth-ſtreet, eaſt ſide from Cheſnut to Mulberry ſtreets.

Saſſafras-ſtreet, from Third to Fourth-ſtreet, eaſt ſide.

No dray or horſe to ſtand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-ſtreet, north ſide from Fourth to Fifth ſtreets.

Fifth-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, weſt.

Branch-ſtreet, north ſide, between Third and Fourth ſtreets.

July 14. mw&ſtm

A Literary Treat.

Juſt publiſhed, handſomely printed on writing paper, price 1 *dollar,*

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a ſequel to the hiſtory of John Bull, the Clothier—In a ſeries of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political tranſactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, ſhews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Siſter Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Miſtreſs, the Old Conſtitution
His new Wife, the National Repreſentation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foreſters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampſhire
John Codline, Maſſachuſetts
Humphrey Plowſhare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Iſland
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæſar, New-Jerſey
William Broadbrim, Pennſylvania
Caſſimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandſon, George Waſhington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Truſty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining ſatirical hiſtory of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great ſhare of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the preſent time, and characteriſes thoſe late political tranſactions which have cauſed ſo much uneaſineſs in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookſeller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market ſtreet,

June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Lateſt London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Bookſellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market ſtreet,

HAVE juſt received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their ſpring importation, conſiſting of a variety of the lateſt and moſt approved Law Books, which, added to thoſe already on hand, forms the moſt extenſive collection ever offered for ſale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to ſell Iriſh editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very loweſt prices. The following are among the lateſt publications.

Veſey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Caſes at Niſi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Procters Practice in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts; Barton's Treatiſe on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Perſonal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruiſe on Uſes; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the firſt arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and Eaſt's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loſt, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The Hiſtory of Pennſylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the preſs, and will be publiſhed, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where ſubſcriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed propoſals, until the work is ready for the ſubſcribers.

July 18. 2awtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 *Cheſnut-Street,*
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly aſſorted, very low on ſhort credit.

March 6. §

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting Houſe to No. 45, South Fifth-ſtreet.

Auguſt 2. w&ſ6t

Lancaſter, Harriſburgh Carliſle, Shippenſburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requeſted to take notice, that the partnerſhip which has for ſome time ſubſiſted between Mathias Slough of Lancaſter, and William Geer, is now diſſolved: but, not as M. Slough inſinuates to the public without juſt cauſe; as will more fully appear by a letter on the ſubject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December laſt. a recital of which is not now deemed neceſſary. Any gentleman who wiſhes to be more circumſtantially informed of the merits of this buſineſs, by applying to W. Geer may have the peruſal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly juſtifiable in attaching himſelf to any other perſon in the proſecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippenſburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous ſupport the public were pleaſed to confer on the firſt effort in this buſineſs, William Geer, in conjunction with Meſſrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to proſecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and diſpatch that a zeal to oblige the public can poſſibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horſes, and every appurtenance to render the paſſage ſafe and commodious, inform thoſe who wiſh to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their ſeats at George Weed's, the ſign of the White Horſe, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaſter, Harriſburg, Carliſle and Shippenſburg. The fare as hitherto eſtabliſhed.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will ſtart every Wedneſday from the houſe of Samuel Elder, in Harriſburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thurſday, and return from thence and arrive at Harriſburg every Saturday, ſo that paſſengers deſtined for Lancaſter or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaſter, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages ſtarts from the houſe of William Ferree, in Lancaſter, on every Tueſday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the weſtward; and from the houſe of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harriſburg every Wedneſday morning, on the ſame evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippenſburg, and returns from thence on every Thurſday; performing the ſame routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe & caſh 30,000, are		20,000	dollars, 50,000
1 ditto	15,000	& caſh 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000	& caſh 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000	& caſh 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000	& caſh 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000	& caſh 5,000	10,000
1 caſh prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000	each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
100 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe drawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

From the Otſego Herald.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a combination of men in this county have undertaken to enrich themſelves, by fabricating titles to ſundry valuable tracts of land, the property of gentlemen living in New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris, for which tracts of land large ſums of money have been paid to thoſe fraudulent men, by innocent purchaſers. It is therefore juſt that public information ſhould be given, to the end, that the injured may ſeek redreſs while the men have property, and are to be found. Thoſe who have been diſcovered are Truman Harriſon, Joſeph Witcomb, ſaid now to reſide in the county of Saratoga; Thomas Kelly and ſeveral others who go under fictitious names. It is ſuppoſed that the lands offered for ſale on thoſe fabricated titles, are at leaſt worth fifty thouſand dollars. Such as we have actual knowledge of are as follows: Lots No. 11 and 12, Otſego patent, thouſand acres each, the actual property of William Dellwyn, now of London; lots No. 58 and 64, ſame patent, thouſand acres each, the property of Mr. Chaumont, now of Paris, and James Averill and others, of this State. There is ſome grounds to ſuppoſe that the lands of Richard Wells and Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, are under their management.—The Printers will do well to give this a place in their papers, as well to caution the public againſt purchaſing thoſe lands, as alſo to deprive thoſe men in future from impoſing on individuals, which their education and addreſs have enabled them to do heretofore. Witcomb has been a ſhopkeeper of ſome note in this country.

The following affidavits will ſet in a clear point of view the wickedneſs of thoſe men, which when the public have peruſed, will induce them to excuſe the interference of WM. COOPER.

Otſego, July 28th, 1797.

I Thomas Kelly, of the County of Otſego, having been led into an error, by John Witcomb and Truman Harriſon, of the ſame County, to ſign a deed to them, for lot No. 58, Otſego patent, which was the property of William T. Franklin now Mr. Chamont's and others; and further the ſaid Joſeph and Truman did perſuade me to do this againſt my inclination, which was made out on the 10th day of November, 1793, or ſet back two years ſo as to bring it to that time; and further the name of Pardon Starks to that deed was a fictitious name, there being no ſuch perſon there. To this I make voluntary oath. THOMAS KELLY.

19th July, 1797.

On the 19th July, 1797, came perſonally before me, Thomas Kelly, the ſubſcriber to the above affidavit, and made ſolemn oath that it contains nothing but the truth.

ELIHU PHINNEY, Juſtice of the Peace.

On the 18th July, 1797, came before me Jacob Kibby, a perſon by me well known and worthy of good credit, who on his ſolemn oath did ſay, that two of the parties abovementioned did make application to him this deponent, ſome time in the winter of 1796, to make them a deed for two thouſand acres of land in the Otego patent, and promiſed this deponent a ſhare of the profits, on the ſale of ſaid lands, for his ſo doing; and that they made application ſeveral times for the ſame purpoſe, which ſervices this deponent as often refuſed, declaring to them that he had no right to lands, and could do no ſuch thing; which daring attempt on this deponent's integrity he had related among his friends ſeveral times, previous to making this affidavit. JACOB KIBBEY.

Sworn before me,
ELIHU PHINNEY, Juſtice of the Peace.

Aug. 3. 1aw4w.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, a negro man by the name of DICK, about twenty-five years of age, and five feet nine or ten inches high; by trade a carpenter, and is a very lively briſk workman. His countenance is very good—When ſpoken to, he converſes with eaſe and confidence, and is pretty ſagacious. I purchaſed the ſaid fellow of Mr. Dubney Minor, in whoſe name he has been advertiſed in the Richmond newſpapers. During his laſt runaway trip (laſt ſummer) he was employed a conſiderable length of time, by ſome perſon near Dumfries, from which circumſtance, I conjecture, he has taken another nothern route. I forewarn all perſons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever, and maſters of veſſels and others, from carrying him out of this ſtate. The above reward will be given if he is taken within forty miles of this city; and an additional ſum, in proportion to the diſtance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at, in bringing him to this place.

AUG; DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the uſual negro kind, but he had more cloaths than is cuſtomary for them to poſſeſs.

A.D.

Richmond, June 11, 1797.

Will be Landed,

From on board the ſhip Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,
20 bales white Ruſſia clean Hemp
2 caſks Clover Seed
For Sale by
Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth ſtreet, No. 34.

June 26. §

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE
No. 64 ſouth Second ſtreet.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will riſe in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five firſt drawn tickets, prizes of four thouſand dollars each, on the laſt day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Paterſon Lotteries.

Alſo, tickets for ſale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the courſe of the ſummer.

The buſineſs of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. tranſacted with the utmoſt attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erſkine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second ſtreet,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Cauſes and Conſequences of the preſent War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookſeller, No. 52, South Second-ſtreet,

The Pennſylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinſon, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholſon, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for ſale, a general aſſortment of Books. Alſo, Stationary, retail and by the package, well aſſorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, General Agent for aſſiſting Britiſh creditors, and ſuch particular agents as they may ſpecially authorize, in proſecuting their claims before the commiſſioners for carrying into effect the ſixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his houſe the ſouth eaſt corner of Cheſnut and fifth ſtreets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or inſtructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpoſe of bringing forward the ſame agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to preſcribe.

And as it will be for the intereſt of all concerned, that the ſeveral claims be ſo ſtated, and ſupported, as to prevent the delay which would ariſe from the neceſſity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from perſons reſiding at a diſtance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of thoſe, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the proſecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all ſuch claims ought in particular to ſet forth—

1ſt. The proper deſcription and ſituation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, reſpectively.

2d. The date and nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the proviſion, operation or defect of law, the deciſions and practice of courts, or reſtraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in queſtion.

4th. The loſs and damage incurred or ſuſtained, in conſequence of ſuch impediments, whether the ſame may have ariſen from the inſolvency, change of ſituation, or death of the debtor, the loſs of legal remedy from lapſe of time, or other cauſes impairing the value and ſecurity of the debt, which would not have ſo operated if ſuch impediments had not exiſted.

And 5th. The particular grounds and reaſons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary courſe of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compenſation" for the loſſes and damages ſo ſuſtained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to ſuggeſt that the ſeveral claims ought to be accompanied and ſupported by the affidavits of the claimants duly ſworn and regularly atteſted, both as to the exiſtence of the debts claimed, and ſuch other circumſtances as may be within their own knowledge reſpectively. And wherever the claimants in ſtating the nature of their evidence (which muſt in every inſtance be the beſt of which the caſe is capable) have occaſion to refer to the teſtimony of witneſſes, it will be proper to appriſe the general agent of the names and places of reſidence of ſuch witneſſes and the facts to be eſtabliſhed by their teſtimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neſhaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York poſt road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premiſes are a large two ſtory ſtone houſe occupied as a tvern, and a good one ſtory ſtone kitchen, a large frame ſtable with a good threſhing floor, and ſome out buildings—alſo a well of good water, and an excellent ice Houſe. On this place is a moſt elegant ſituation for a gentleman's ſeat, commanding a view of the Neſhaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence acroſs to the Jerſey ſhore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subſcriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mſ

The ſituation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had of Meſſrs. Dobſon, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookſellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. 6t

No. 183.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit:

L. S. BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the ſixteenth day of June, in the twenty firſt year of the Independence of the United States of America, JAMES WOODHOUSE, of the ſaid diſtrict, hath depoſited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:—

"The Young Chemiſt's Pocket Companion, "being a Deſcription of a Portable Labaratory, "containing a Philoſophical apparatus, and a "great number of Chemical Agents, by which "any perſon may perform an endleſs variety of "amuſing and inſtructing Experiments, deſign-"ed for the uſe of ladies and gentlemen, and "intended to promote the cultivation of the "Science of Chemiſtry in the United States of "America. By JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D. "Profeſſor of Chemiſtry, in the Univerſity of "Pennſylvania, Preſident of the Chemical So-"ciety of Philadelphia, &c.

"At preſent every thing that is not denomi-"nated Chemiſtry, is but a ſmall part of a ſyſ-"tem of natural knowledge.

Prieſtly on Air."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

July 18. d3t—wstf

No. 188.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty ſixth day of July, in the twenty ſecond year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the ſaid diſtrict, hath depoſited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Obſervations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The Hiſtory of the Unit-"ed States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of ſpeculation, againſt Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treaſury, is fully refuted— "Written by himſelf."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

July 27. w4w

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT at June term, 1797, a petition was preſented to the Court of Common Pleas, held at York Town, in the State of Pennſylvania, at the inſtance of James Short, praying the Court to ſupply a loſt deed made by a certain Andrew Hickenluber, to Hugh Morriſon, James Morriſon, and John Sample, executors to Hans Morriſon, deceaſed, for ſix hundred ——— acres of Land, ſituate in Menallen townſhip, in the county of York:—All perſons who have any objections to make to the object of the ſaid petition are deſired to attend at the Court Houſe, in the town of York, on the 5th day of September next, otherwiſe the loſt deed will be ſupplied.

JOHN EDIE, Clerk.

July 18. cot8ſ

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday laſt, two indented Servants, Gifford Dally, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a ſlim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a ſuſtian coatee and trowſers, a high crowned hat, fine ſhoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, a thick ſet clumſy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a ſailor's blue jacket lined with ſwanſkin, dark ſtriped veſt, ſuſtian trowſers, high crowned hat, coarſe ſhoes, &c.; each of them had ſeveral ſhirts and ſeveral other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reaſonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-ſtreet.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Suſſex, ſtate of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&ſ3w

CAUTION.

WHEREAS RICHARD LAKE has been attempting to ſell a certain meſſuage or tenement and lot of ground, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia containing in breadth, on Vine-ſtreet, ſixteen feet; and in depth, ſouthward, ſeventy five feet, bounded on the north ſide by Vine-ſtreet, on the eaſt by ground late of Samuel Rhodes and Sarah his wife, on the ſouth by ground late of John Pemberton, and on the weſt by another lot then about to be granted to Joſeph Hulings—This is therefore to caution all perſons againſt purchaſing the above deſcribed property, the ſame having been mortgaged by the ſaid Richard Lake to William Spade.

SARAH SPADE.

July 14 co2w

Muſical Inſtrument Manufactory,

No. 167, *Arch-Street.*

HARPER, harpſichord, grand, portable grand, ſide-board, pier table and ſquare piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his aſſiduity and attention to every branch of his buſineſs, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the neweſt and moſt approved plans, with pedals, patent, ſwell, and French harp ſtop, which he flatters himſelf will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not ſuperior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any inſtrument purchaſed of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Muſical inſtruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greateſt accuracy, diſpatch, and on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. 8cam

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the ſecond day of this inſt. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, ſtriped purple trowſers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The ſaid fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any perſon apprehending the ſaid fellow, and ſecuring him ſo that I can get him again, ſhall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reaſonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,
Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

July 3. w3t